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CONTENTS

<p>Parshley—Hemipterological Notices I. (Tingidae)..... 271</p> <p>Malloch—The genus <i>Aspistes</i> Meigen in North America (Diptera, Scatopsidae)..... 275</p> <p>Branch—A Webspinning Sarcophagid Parasitic upon a Mantis (Dipt., Orth.)..... 276</p> <p>Pierce—Studies in the Genus <i>Myodites</i> Latreille (Coleoptera, Rhipiphoridae)..... 277</p> <p>Weiss & West—The Eggs of <i>Boletotherus bifurcus</i> Fab. (Col.).... 280</p> <p>Hebard—The Sarta Marta Region of Colombia from an Orthopterological Viewpoint, with Deductions relative to Tropical American Collecting..... 281</p>	<p>Ewing—New Predeceous and Parasitic Mites of the Superfamily Gamasoidea (Acar.)..... 286</p> <p>Chamberlin—A New American <i>Amaurobius</i> (Arach., Aran.)..... 293</p> <p>Changes of Address..... 293</p> <p>Alexander—A New Species of <i>Dixa</i> from Argentina (Dixidae, Dipt.)... 294</p> <p>Editorial—Program and Price of the NEWS for 1921..... 295</p> <p>Meetings of Societies in the Christmas Holidays at Chicago..... 295</p> <p>Weiss—Coleoptera Associated with <i>Pleurotus ostreatus</i>..... 296</p> <p>O'Kane—The Crop Protection Institute..... 297</p> <p>Entomological Literature..... 297</p>
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Hemipterological Notices I. (Tingidae).

By H. M. PARSHLEY, Smith College.

There is no more splendid instance of the scientific value of careful collecting than that afforded by the work of Mrs. Annie Trumbull Slosson. For many years specialists in every order of insects have made free use of her materials, and still the riches of her collection are by no means exhausted. The following notes on groups which have recently received general treatment are based for the most part on material which Mrs. Slosson has been kind enough to send, in spite of difficulties due to ill health; and I would express my sense of obligation for these and many other favors.

***Gargaphia bimaculata* sp. nov.**

Head, disc of pronotum with basal one-third of angulate process, and body black; antennae yellowish brown, the first segment except toward

apex and the fourth darker brown; frontal spines yellow. Median line of hood, anterior two-thirds of median carina, and antero-lateral margins of paranota dark brown; reticulate portions of pronotum otherwise yellowish. Costal and most of sutural areas of hemielytra with hyaline, iridescent areoles, the veinlets largely yellow, a few brown; subcostal area, discoidal area, and two rows of sutural areoles next to discoidal area, opaque white; apical one-third of discoidal area largely occupied by a depressed, triangular, dark brown spot, on each hemielytron. Legs yellowish.

Frontal spines stout, crowded, about one-half as long as the first antennal segment; basal spines vestigial. Pronotum sparsely hairy; the carinae low, uniseriate; hood about one-half longer than broad (14-10), well inflated, almost as high as median carina; paranota moderately reflexed, acutely angulate, at most three areoles wide, anterior margins slightly concave, posterior margins convexly rounded and nearly vertical above bases of hemielytra; width across paranota almost equal to entire length of pronotum (48-50). Costal area of hemielytra triseriate for a short distance (about equal to three areoles) at widest part, otherwise biseriate; subcostal area biseriate; discoidal area one-half as long as hemielytra, about four areoles wide at most.

Length 2.7 mm.; width 1.2 mm.

Holotype ♀, Biscayne Bay, Florida (A. T. Slosson) in Mrs. Slosson's collection.

This species is especially distinguished by the hemielytral markings; it runs in Gibson's key¹ to *iridescens* Champion, from which it differs in the structure of the head spines, width of pronotum, and most other details, in addition to coloration. This is the first species of the genus to be recorded from Florida. I am indebted to my friend Gibson's kindness for the opportunity of examining certain related species not represented in my own collection.

Corythucha cyrta Parshley.²

Having had occasion recently to determine a good many specimens belonging to the genus *Corythucha*, I am more than ever impressed with the difficulties involved in the study of the group. Gibson's review is a most creditable pioneer work, but there are certain aspects of the subject which re-

¹The genus *Gargaphia*, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., XLV:187-201, 1919.

²In Gibson, The Genus *Corythucha* Stal, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., XLIV: 86, 1918.

quire further investigation, especially the determination of the limits of variation within the species, and there are some synonymic adjustments to be expected, as in the case under consideration. Through the kindness of Professor Drake I have had for study a long series of *C. betulae* Drake,³ and I find that it is identical with *C. cyrta* Parsh., as we have suspected for some time. The latter was described from a considerable number of specimens, collected in various parts of New England where birch is abundant, but none of them bore a food-plant label, and the former has been found in Maine as well as in New York. The lack of data in the case of one series, together with a moderate degree of variability characteristic of the species, should probably be held accountable for the original failure to appreciate the relationship involved.

Corythucha salicis Osborn & Drake.⁴

Through the kindness of Mr. W. Downes I have recently received a long series of this species collected on *Salix*, at Vernon, and at Mission, British Columbia. Comparison of this new material with specimens of *salicis* O. & D. from the type locality in Massachusetts and with the type specimens of *canadensis* Parsh. shows conclusively that the latter cannot be maintained as a distinct species and must stand as a synonym of *salicis*. In this species the hood is always at least twice as high as the median carina, according to my observations, and hence the species is not correctly located in Gibson's key. The markings vary considerably in distinctness. Mr. R. F. Hussey has sent me specimens of *salicis* which he collected in Michigan and the species is now known to occur across the northern part of the continent from Maine to British Columbia. How far its range extends southward has not been determined, but there is a Florida record, which, I believe, requires confirmation. The dis-

³*Id.*, pp. 86-87.

⁴*C. salicis* Osborn & Drake, Ohio Jour. Sci. XVII: 298, 1917.

C. salicis Gibson, Trans, Am. Ent. Soc., XLIV: 85, 1918.

C. canadensis Parshley, Occas. Papers Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., No. 71: 18, 1919.

tinctive characteristics and relationships of this species are discussed in connection with my proposal of the synonymous name, *canadensis*.

Alveotingis grossocerata O. & D.

Osborn and Drake described this remarkable species from a brachypterous example⁵ and later⁶ I published an account of the macropterous form, although the specimen lacked the characteristic antennae, except for the basal segments. It is, therefore, a pleasure to record another example of this long-winged phase, which still retains its antennae, shaped just as in the brachypterous form, and which agrees in every particular with the mutilated specimen formerly described. This individual, labeled probably by Uhler with the MS name "*Rhombodia areolata* Uhl.," was collected by Mrs. Slosson at Franconia, N. H., and is preserved in her collection.

Melanorhopala clavata Stal.

During the summer of 1919 I met with numerous specimens of this species, the sexes occurring together and in approximately equal numbers. In every case the male individuals exhibited the characters on which I based *M. obscura*, and thus the synonymy proposed in a recent paper⁷ of mine is corroborated. No material variation tending to obliterate this unusual sexual dimorphism has been observed.

Melanorhopala infuscata Parshley.

Gibson has recently sent me for determination an example of this species, which merits notice since it is the only known specimen beside the type series. It was taken by R. C. Shannon near Plummer's Island, Maryland, August 5, 1914, at "tulip poplar sap." The scant evidence at hand indicates that this species, unlike most Tingids, lives on the bark of *Liriodendron*, subsisting, perhaps, on sap from the trunk rather than from the leaves.

⁵The Tingitoidea of Ohio, Ohio Biol. Surv., II: 245, 1916.

⁶Notes on North American Tingidae, Psyche, XXIV: 25, 1917.

⁷Note on . . . *M. clavata*, Bull. Brooklyn Ent. Soc., XIV: 102-103, 1919.